

Meteorological Observations—Taken at Signal Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, December 1, 1893—5972 F. M.

Place of observation.	Time of day.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	State of sky.	State of clouds.
Olympia.	30.3645	Cal.	0	Cloudy	
Portland.	30.3348	W.	0	Foggy	
Boston.	30.3170	E.	0	Foggy	
Memphis.	30.2990	N.	0	Foggy	
San Diego.	30.2810	N.	0	Foggy	
San Francisco.	30.2630	N.	0	Foggy	
San Jose.	30.2450	N.	0	Foggy	
San Luis Obispo.	30.2270	N.	0	Foggy	
San Bernardino.	30.2090	N.	0	Foggy	
San Antonio.	30.1910	N.	0	Foggy	
San Marcos.	30.1730	N.	0	Foggy	
San Juan.	30.1550	N.	0	Foggy	
San Pedro.	30.1370	N.	0	Foggy	
San Juan del Rio.	30.1190	N.	0	Foggy	
San Marcos.	30.1010	N.	0	Foggy	
San Juan.	30.0830	N.	0	Foggy	
San Pedro.	30.0650	N.	0	Foggy	
San Juan del Rio.	30.0470	N.	0	Foggy	
San Marcos.	30.0290	N.	0	Foggy	
San Juan.	30.0110	N.	0	Foggy	
San Pedro.	30.0000	N.	0	Foggy	

Maximum temperature, 63; minimum, 45.
River above low-water mark, at 11 A. M., 8 feet 6 inches, a fall of 1 inch in past 72 hours.

JAMES A. BARWICK,

Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

CHRISTMAS STORY.

In the Christmas number of the RECORD-UNION will appear a Christmas story, written for this journal by one of the most talented and popular of European novelists. It will be complete in that number, and will probably occupy between fourteen and fifteen columns. It will be found to be a deeply interesting romance, strong in character sketches, powerful in its descriptive passages, and to have a plot most natural and of thrilling interest. It will in all respects be the leading and most attractive Christmas story published in any news journal of the country.

THE WEEKLY UNION.

Is the best of papers for the student, family, business man and citizen interested in the political history of the day. For the farmer, business man, housewife, sportsman, artist, educator, professional man and general reader, it is one of the best and most reliable of weeklies. Its departments are many, and are all specially and ably edited with a view to attain the highest excellence, contributing to the most rapid development of the country and the cultivation of the highest intelligence among the people. The WEEKLY UNION is having an unprecedented growth, both in rapidly and permanently. It reaches into every part of the land, and is found in street, market, business house, rural home, miners' cottage, on train and steamer, in mountain and in valley villages—in all sections. It is mailed for one year for the sum of \$2.50, post-paid, to any address.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 119½ for 4½; 112½ for 4½; 101½ for 4½; sterling, \$4.80; 84; silver bars, 110½.
Silver in London, 50½; consols, 101½; 101; 1st cent. United States bonds, extended, 101; 4½; 102; 4½, 110.

In San Francisco gold dollars are quoted at 1½ discount per; Mexican dollars, 88½ cents.
Mining stocks were in moderate demand at San Francisco yesterday morning. The feature of the market was a superabundance of caution.

A list of 500 females who have been victims of malaria has been discovered by the police of Essex county, Massachusetts.

The corn crop of the United States is estimated this year at 1,680,000,000 bushels, and the wheat crop 500,000,000.

An actress was killed on the stage at Cincinnati Thursday by Frank Payne, who endeavored to shoot an apple off her head.

In a railroad collision near New Waterford, O., Thursday, a fireman was killed and three other persons badly hurt.

Congressman Underhill, of the Seventeenth Ohio District, died at Mount Pleasant Thursday evening.

Henry Ehrlich was shot at Omaha Thursday by E. F. Shotwell, receiving a probably fatal wound.

Samuel Brunsel, the last direct descendant of Umas, chief of the Mohicans, died at Norwich, Conn., Wednesday.

Three trains collided near Union Point, Ga., Thursday, wrecking two engines and several cars, but killing no one.

General Daniel Tyler, who was second in command at the battle of Bull Run, died in New York Thursday.

William Heffernan was killed and two other men seriously injured at Plattsburg, N. Y., Thursday, by a falling derrick.

James Armstrong made an ineffectual attempt to murder his wife near Florida, Ill., and then tried to kill himself.

F. M. McDowell was murdered at Charleston, S. C., Wednesday, by Joe Wilson (colored).

The steamship Cedar Grove has been wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia, and several lives lost.

The water in the river Rhine is subsiding, and the waters of the flood is over.

An asbestos factory and other buildings were destroyed by fire Thursday at Quebec.

Gambetta is convalescing.

The condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury is now hopeless.

The schooner Mendocino was wrecked at Little River, Mendocino county, Wednesday.

A laborer was run over and killed at Oakland yesterday by the Berkeley train.

The North Side Rolling Mills at Chicago have shut down, throwing 1,800 to 2,000 men out of employment.

Three Texas murderers have been captured near Darling, Indian Territory, after a desperate resistance.

Sixty ladies and gentlemen left Boston yesterday for a six months' trip to California.

Moses Lockard (colored) was hanged for murder at Eagle's, S. C., yesterday.

Nelson Cole, 61, yesterday, a pioneer of Oregon, committed suicide at Riverside, in that State, Tuesday.

David Morris is on trial for murder at Oregon City, Or.

During the past seven days there were 134 business failures in the United States.

By a boiler explosion at Middletown, O., yesterday, one man was killed and three others injured.

A schooner was sunk by a steamer at Canoe, N. S., Thursday, but no lives were lost.

The reduction of the public debt for November was \$5,243,142.

Rear Admiral Wyman, U. S. N., has been stricken with paralysis.

Oreille Robinson, ex-member of Congress, died at Oswego, N. Y., yesterday.

A duel was fought with swords near Paris yesterday, in which one of the principals was slightly wounded.

The robbing of churches continues in Paris.

H. N. Nutting dropped dead on the street at Redwood City Thursday.

The residence of H. L. Van Emom, at Michigan Bluff, Placer county, was destroyed by fire Thursday evening.

E. S. Shannon, a prominent citizen of Nevada, died at Eureka yesterday.

Thomas Miller was found dead yesterday at Virginia, Nev.

A man attempted suicide at Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday, by plunging his head into a pot of molten metal.

Cyril Curtis accidentally shot and killed himself yesterday at Nequilly, W. T.

The steamer Suez arrived at San Francisco yesterday from the Hawaiian Islands, bringing Honolulu dates to November 22d.

Interest and valuable real estate matter will be found upon the inside pages of to-day's RECORD-UNION.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

There is more sickness prevalent in this city and in San Francisco at the present time than has been known for many years. Most of the prevailing sickness is of the malarial type. Typhoid, typho-malarial, and typhoid pneumonia, are quite general. There can be no doubt whatever that this sickness is in the main attributable to neglect of the precautions which every rational community ought to take. We are disposed to think that the weather has been instrumental in liberating the poison which is now at work. This year the first rains were unusually abundant. They saturated the ground upon which Sacramento stands. That ground is honey-combed with cesspools, of which there are probably three thousand within the city limits. After the first rains the weather became warm again, and the sun's heat acting upon the wet and sewage-saturated soil developed an atmosphere full of infectious germs. Usually we have no heavy rains until the year is so far advanced that there is very little danger of warm weather after them, and thus we have heretofore escaped the worst consequences of an absolute neglect of hygienic precautions. But it must be pointed out that even if our theory be correct, the unusual abundance of the early rains could not have produced the present unhealthy conditions had not the soil been in a state to be affected by the sun's rays, as above suggested. The truth is that Sacramento and San Francisco have been protected in the past by fortuitous conditions. They have owed their immunity from serious disasters to the climate, and not at all to the sagacity or presence of their inhabitants. And the best proof of this consists in the fact that directly any unfavorable change in the weather occurs, and the old climatic protection is temporarily withdrawn, the consequences of past neglect begin to make themselves manifest.

The RECORD-UNION has labored for many years to arouse this community to action upon the vital question of the drainage of the city, but thus far without much effect. It is possible that the costly experience now being acquired will have a more potent influence than anything we could say, though it is very much to be regretted that it should be necessary to undergo such severe punishment before any remedy is sought for the evils which surround us. Whoever defies and violates Nature's laws will be punished, however, and the punishment is too frequently tremendously disproportionate to the offense. Nature nevertheless is inexorable, and though she may appear sometimes long-suffering, she will assuredly inflict the full penalty in the end. The people of Sacramento will be forced sooner or later to take active measures for the drainage and purification of the city. It is not only such foul plague spots as China Slough which will have to be abolished, but the cess-pool system must be done away with altogether; house-sewerage must be established; and a scientific system of drainage, embracing the complete removal of all sewage from the city limits, must be introduced. And it will not do to postpone these reforms on the score of expense. There is no economy in methods which bring disease and death in their train. It is cheaper to construct sewers than to pay the bills of doctors and undertakers. And though the problem to be solved is unquestionably a difficult one, because of the level character of the land upon which the city stands, it must be faced boldly, and it ought to be faced at once.

On the one hand there is absolute certainty that unless remedial action is taken the health of the city will become worse and worse from year to year. That means ruin to the community, or slow decimation. We cannot go on bragging foolishly about our splendid sanitary condition when every intelligent observer sees that nothing but a fortunate combination of circumstances beyond our control stands between us and an epidemic of the most fatal character. We have done next to nothing for public health ourselves. Our pretense of a system of sewerage is a disgraceful sham. We might as well admit that for all practical intents we have no drainage. Our soil is literally saturated with sewage. In fact we are living upon a huge sponge, almost every square yard of which is more or less impregnated with decomposed organic matter capable of breeding the most virulent poison germs. And this state of things cannot be tolerated any longer. To endure it, in the face of the warnings we are now receiving, would be to acknowledge our incapacity for self-government. We ought therefore to prepare for action, and to set about a serious discussion of the best methods of drainage and sewerage.

We have long been convinced that the pneumatic system which has been introduced so successfully in many of the towns of Holland is peculiarly adapted to the needs and conditions of Sacramento. In any case it must be realized that we cannot have a proper system of drainage without pumping, and it may be questioned whether it is possible to sink our sewers low enough for a fall without exposing them to destructive infiltration from the rivers. The Dutch system is not more costly than those commonly in use, and it is devised for the express purpose of meeting difficulties precisely similar to ours. It includes a means of preparing the sewage for fertilizing purposes, and though heretofore the use of fertilizers has been generally avoided in this State, it is possible that before long the need for them will have to be recognized. Meantime, however, we have before us a very practical problem. We must either set our houses in order, or we must take our chances of disease and death. We have outraged all the laws of hygiene for a number of years, but we now have fair warning that our time of grace has expired. The question is whether this lesson will suffice for us, or whether we shall have to be punished still more severely before we can arouse ourselves to action.

WAYNE McVEIGH'S LETTER.

The letter written by the late Attorney-General, Wayne McVeigh, to President Arthur, is both interesting and curious reading. It is a succinct review of the position of Garfield's administration in the Star route cases, and it must also be regarded as an explanation of the otherwise unaccountable inactivity of Mr. McVeigh in connection with those proceedings. Whether his statement amounts to a satisfactory explanation is another matter. He says that when President Gar-

field was shot he thought it his duty to keep everything in *status quo*, and that he had resolved to resign from the Cabinet upon the death of the President, he did not consider it proper for him to take any further action in the premises. This is a strange theory, however. The question involved was one of the administration of justice. It is difficult to understand how Mr. McVeigh could have supposed it possible that President Arthur might not wish to press the Star route prosecutions, and yet that it really implied in his statement. In cases of this kind, where the guilt or innocence of accused persons was to be determined by evidence, it is impossible to see how a change of Administration could have affected the matter one way or the other. It is also hard to comprehend the line of reasoning by which Mr. McVeigh seeks to justify his abandonment of the prosecution. As the principal law officer of the Government, it was plainly his duty to supervise and to urge forward these trials. We cannot see that it was optional with him to neglect the whole matter, or that he was justified in doing so upon the grounds he takes.

Apart from this consideration his letter contains much that is suggestive. Speaking of the unparalleled audacity with which the Washington organs of the star route defendants proceeded to vilify every one connected with the prosecution—excepting President Arthur,—he intimates that though the country had made up its mind as to the guilt of Brady and Dorsey and their accomplices, it was nevertheless possible for these newspaper attacks to make the securing of an unprejudiced panel in the District of Columbia a difficult matter. And we suppose there can be no doubt that this was one of the principal objects of the defense, if not the main object. Their organs could not hope to change the convictions of the country, but they did think it practicable, by a cunning pretense that the President was on their side, so to influence public opinion in the District that a fair trial could not be had. And this naturally leads up to the reflection that Washington must always be the worst possible place in which to try cases of this character. For its population is altogether peculiar, abnormal and untrustworthy. Officialdom has its headquarters there. Three-fourths of the people are in office, in Congress, seeking office, or in some way connected with politics. There is an artificial and a corrupt atmosphere. National public opinion is excluded. And the organs of the thriving star route ring do not doubt understood all this, and were prepared to take advantage of it.

They therefore dexterously employed President Arthur's name in their interest. While they were abusing McVeigh and all the rest of the Cabinet, and all the Government agents concerned in the prosecution, they never had an unkind or disrespectful word for the head of the Administration. It is quite credible that all the time they were imputing to their readers, and in fact Mr. McVeigh shows that President Arthur had from the first desired that the prosecutions should go on without let or hindrance. But the organs of the thieves hoped to create the impression throughout the District that the President was on their side, and through this impression to prevent any conviction. Plainly the thieves did not care anything for the opinion of the country as to their guilt so long as they could escape conviction. The President was of course placed in a very embarrassing position by these tactics of the thieves. He could not publish a card declaring that he had no sympathy with them. And it now appears by Mr. McVeigh's frank admission that he himself was responsible for the virtual abandonment of the prosecutions, from the time President Garfield was shot till the time when Mr. Brewster became Attorney-General. In this we cannot but hold that McVeigh did wrong. We think it was his duty to conduct the prosecutions as vigorously as possible, and not to trouble himself about the future. It was always open to him to resign, but there was no reason why, in the meantime, he should not have pushed the cases forward. We do not think that he had any right to affect to put upon President Arthur the responsibility of deciding whether the cases should go on or not.

Mr. McVeigh says: "I have always firmly believed that my remaining in 'office after President Garfield died, or assuming any special responsibility for 'these cases in any shape, would be construed in the District itself as a notice 'that you were not in sympathy with the 'prosecution, and that you intended President Garfield's administration, and not 'yours, should be responsible for the 'further conduct of them.' We cannot admit the force of this reasoning. Mr. McVeigh might certainly have continued in the Cabinet, and might have prosecuted these cases, without any such construction being put upon the facts, unless by persons whose opinions could have been of no consequence whatever. Moreover, had he remained in the Cabinet the new Administration must have been responsible for what he did. No separate member of an Administration can be held responsible for any part of its policy. President Arthur would in such a case have been held accountable for the action of the Attorney-General. In fact he was held accountable—as the record proves, unjustly—for the sluggishness of Attorney-General McVeigh. The actual history of the case consequently gives a flat contradiction to that gentleman's theory, and proves that his refusal to do anything was really a mistake of judgment, and not in any sense a wise precaution. It is, however, just as well that his statement should have been given to the country, for it throws light upon several hitherto obscure facts, and it also tends to show that the President has not been responsible for all that has been credited to him.

THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

A dispatch states that the last direct descendant of Umas, the ultimate chief of the Mohican Indians, has just died, in poverty and degradation. The fate of the Mohicans has been a melancholy one, although, notwithstanding the romance of Cooper's powerful and fascinating story, it is to be feared that they never were a particularly amiable and engaging people. Yet it is interesting to speculate upon the possible consequences of that League of the Iroquois which precipitated the ruin of so many tribes, had it been conducted with greater foresight and sagacity. The Iroquois brought about their own destruction by the blind ferocity with which they

sought to exterminate all other tribes of Indians. The Mohicans were their allies for a long period, but gained nothing but ruin from the connection. But had the League of the Iroquois been more enlightened, and had the powerful tribes which formed it recognized the necessity and the sound policy of uniting all the Indian nations on the continent in an offensive and defensive compact, it is very certain that they could have postponed the conquest of Canada for a long time, and that they might have made the settlement of the English Colonies a very much more difficult matter than it proved. Perhaps, however, to suppose the possibility of greater circumspection and statesmanship in the Iroquois than they actually exhibited, is equivalent to supposing the possibility of their possession of civilization; for certainly they were among the most ferocious and untamable savages of whom history has any record. As to the Last of the Mohicans, no doubt he is just as well dead, for the time has long passed when there could be any place for such relics of an extinct world, and he could only illustrate by his abject degradation the inevitable destiny of all his kind.

THE WILLIAM TELL BUSINESS.

An actor has just killed his own sweet-heart while attempting to hit an apple placed on her head, with a rifle. A playwright who must have had a taste for homicide wrote a drama called "Si Slo-mum," the hero of which is supposed to be a gang of ruffians who compel him to fire an apple placed on his daughter's head. The peculiarity of this drama obviously is that it can never be played without incurring the imminent danger of homicide; and very probably it owes its popularity to that circumstance. In the case under notice, however, the principal performer was called upon to shoot an apple off the head of the girl to whom he was engaged, and not content with the ordinary risk, which one might have thought sufficient, under the circumstances, for the most exigent person, this ineffectual idiot must "show 'off" by firing backwards over his shoulder, taking aim by the aid of a mirror. The result was that he put a bullet into the poor girl's brain, and that having realized what his utterly unpardonable foolishness had done, the fellow himself was nearly distracted. If hanging was not played out we should feel inclined to recommend it as an appropriate ending to this tragedy. Certainly a man so utterly destitute of common sense as to encounter so horrible a risk with the woman he loved, has not judgment enough to keep him sweet, and it would be almost a charity to hang him. It would, however, be distinctly useful to take this serious view of the homicide, for it is time that all such reckless exhibitions were put a stop to, and the prompt execution of an "accidental" murderer of the kind would have a strong tendency to make the business unpopular with the "profession."

NEED FOR EXPLANATION.

Mr. W. D. Howells appears to have discovered that he has got into hot water through his recent curiously extravagant eulogy upon Henry James, Jr., and that in particular his expression of the opinion that James' methods are superior in art to those of Thackeray, was, to say the least, unfortunate. He is reported as saying now that he has been misunderstood in what he wrote about Thackeray, but that plea is scarcely admissible on behalf of so extremely lucid and perspicuous a writer as Mr. Howells. He proposes, however, to write an essay upon Dickens and Thackeray. Of course he must decide for himself whether it is worth while to do this. We should be inclined to think, from what he has said in his article on Henry James, that criticism of style is not his forte. In fact his putting James before Thackeray as an artist was almost as bad as Col. Higginson's queer declaration that Irving's "Knickerbocker's History of New York" is the finest piece of humor since Gulliver's Travels. In both these assertions there is evidenced so comprehensive an ignorance of literary history, and so conspicuous an absence of critical judgment, as to justify astonishment; but when critics have thus exposed their quality, it is hardly to be hoped that their subsequent efforts can be of much weight or moment. Henry James is no doubt a very clever novelist, but he is full of many odious and even intolerable affectations; he is often so fastidious as to be namby-pamby; and unless he produces very much better work than he has ever done yet, it is improbable that he will have any vogue twenty years hence. "Further conduct of them." We cannot admit the force of this reasoning. Mr. McVeigh might certainly have continued in the Cabinet, and might have prosecuted these cases, without any such construction being put upon the facts, unless by persons whose opinions could have been of no consequence whatever. Moreover, had he remained in the Cabinet the new Administration must have been responsible for what he did. No separate member of an Administration can be held responsible for any part of its policy. President Arthur would in such a case have been held accountable for the action of the Attorney-General. In fact he was held accountable—as the record proves, unjustly—for the sluggishness of Attorney-General McVeigh. The actual history of the case consequently gives a flat contradiction to that gentleman's theory, and proves that his refusal to do anything was really a mistake of judgment, and not in any sense a wise precaution. It is, however, just as well that his statement should have been given to the country, for it throws light upon several hitherto obscure facts, and it also tends to show that the President has not been responsible for all that has been credited to him.

ARABI AND HIS TRIAL.

And now it is said that Arabi is not to be tried at all, the presumption being that the Khedive has been persuaded to this course as the only possible method of extricating England from the dilemma into which his trial had plunged her. She took him prisoner, but she refused to keep him. She surrendered him to the Khedive, thereby admitting that she had no jurisdiction over him. Having done this, however, she at once began to interfere with the action of the Egyptian Government, without the faintest excuse or justification. At first she wanted him to be tried in European fashion, which was not only preposterous, but must have had the effect of weakening the Khedive's credit with his own subjects, already sufficiently low. This could not be consented to, but he was permitted to have English counsel, which was another piece of nonsense. It is clear enough that Mr. Gladstone ought either to have kept Arabi as a prisoner of war, or he ought to have washed his hands of him in surrendering him to the Khedive. The latter would then have settled the whole business in a quarter of an hour, by a platoon in the palace court, and probably that would have been after all the best mode of adjusting it. As it is, the status of England in regard to Arabi, and of Arabi in regard to everybody, are questions which must perplex even so grand an old man as the British Premier, to say nothing of the Khedive and the Sultan.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE TARIFF.

It is said that the Democratic Congressmen are agreed upon a policy for the winter, the serious purpose of which will be to hinder their opponents from doing anything with the tariff. If the Democratic

party is itself prepared to push tariff revision, possibly this may prove a safe programme. But the Democrats hitherto have not been more harmonious on that topic than the Republicans; and should they find themselves in power, yet not able or willing to introduce any fiscal reforms, after having prevented the Republicans from doing anything, they would not further their interests much with the country. But it remains to be seen whether the Republicans have any intention to attempt radical changes in the tariff. If they allow themselves to be guided by the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, they will confine themselves to what is called "equalizing" the tariff, for that appears to have been the limit of the reform propositions of the Commission. In that event the Democrats may very safely allow their opponents to go on and make a record, for it is very certain that the country will not be contented with any merely perfunctory tariff reforms, and that any attempt to make such work appear sufficient will only render the Republican position weaker than at present.

THE MOON AS A MORBID AGENT.

It has been suggested by a San Francisco fisherman that the fish which recently poisoned a family in that city may have been exposed to the rays of the moon, and thus have become unfit for food. Every sailor and fisherman is well aware that fish which have been hung in the moonlight when the moon is at or near the full do become poisonous. We have seen cases of violent and dangerous poisoning at sea from this cause. We do not know how the moonlight acts upon the fish, beyond the fact that it produces rapid putrefaction; but though fish which have been kept too long under ordinary circumstances is not unwholesome, however distasteful it may be to most people, fish which have been exposed to the moon not only decomposes but becomes virulently poisonous. It is therefore quite credible that the case referred to may have originated in this way.

FRUIT PESTS.

A representative of the RECORD-UNION recently called at Mr. Cooke's office, and in answer to inquiries was informed that the most important question at the present time among fruit-growers is the means to be taken at the present time to prevent the importation into the State of insect pests on nursery stock. Mr. Cooke states that it would be a great calamity to the growers of plums, apricots and peaches if the plum curculio should be brought to this State, and that every precaution should be taken to guard against its introduction. Notwithstanding the statements of persons that have imported trees to sell that there is no danger, he emphatically says there is danger, and that all imported trees should be disinfected, and all wrappings be burned as soon as possible after their arrival in the State. At the present time the constitutionality of the quarantine laws is being considered by the Courts, but he says that yet complaint should be made to the Horticultural Commissioners of such counties as have appointed boards in every case where imported trees are brought, and in case of refusal to disinfest, the owner, or those in whose possession such trees are found, should be brought into Court, as provided by Section 2 of an Act to promote and protect the horticultural interests of the State, approved March 14, 1881. Mr. Cooke also states that there is great danger from stock in California nurseries. In this connection he says that a number of California nursery-men are very careful to disinfest all trees which they ship. However he is credibly informed that many of the nurseries that he has agreed to deliver \$400,000 worth of trees, and will not disinfest them, although injurious insects are readily found on them. Should the horticultural interests of the State, which this nursery is located, refuse to make a complaint to the County Board of Commissioners, names and location will be given, to prevent the further spread of the pests. The fruit-growers should adopt a general rule, especially those intending to send orders to distant States, that they will not buy any trees, imported or home produced, that are not thoroughly disinfested, or competent proof given that they are free from insects, pests, or other germs. As the proof of the spread of pests on nursery stock, Mr. Cooke sent to Los Angeles county on the 9th inst. for some specimens of red scale for an exhibit at the State Convention of Fruit-growers at San Jose on the 14th and following days. On the 11th inst. he found the red scale on a number of orange trees in this city; some of them as badly infested as any found in Los Angeles county.

ORIGINAL VERSES.

The following choice bit of poetic composition on one of the trying questions of the day comes from Spenceville, Nevada county, with the request urgently made by the author that the lines be published—a request that is complied with immediately:

MINER AND THE FARMER.

Kind friends if you'll listen a story I'll relate
About the trials we're having in the Golden State.
The Miner and the Farmer have got into a
Terrible row. Says the Miner to the Farmer
What have I done to you?
Then up spoke the Farmer to the Miner he did say
If you send your derrick down to Me the
Mine will sink your place and you know you've
Got to leave your place and go home.
What have I done to you?
Well says the Miner if you land I have
Said let us let the Miner and the Farmer and call it
Null and void but before I quit this Dialogue one
Word I'll say to you when you crossed the plains in
Forty-nine the golden land to see the stopping
Of a Miner never thought would be.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Hawaiian papers of the date of the 22d of November have been received. The following items have been extracted from them:

The people of Honolulu tendered a reception to the officers of the United States steamer Alaska on the 17th ultimo.

The eve of His Majesty's birthday was celebrated at Honolulu by a grand torch-light procession, participated in by members of the Fire Department, Poala and Ojopio Society, Kaunakapili Y. M. C. A., and a large number of juveniles.

A leper is the driver of a public hack in Honolulu.

Three-fourths of the population of Koolau District, Maui, are sick—most of them with leprosy—and nothing is being done.

Heavy rains have fallen throughout the whole Kohala District in Hawaii. The cane is looking splendid.

The Kohala Railroad is now nearly to Niihau. [A few weeks more and passengers may ride by rail from one end of the district to the other.]

All the Norwegians, who have been in jail for refusing to labor, returned to their work at Paipai on Monday, November 13th, promising their Commissioner that they would work as required.

There has been abundant rain in Kau from almost every point of the compass. The cane fields in the district have improved very much over previous years; one field of ratoon just taken off has yielded four tons per acre.

The wires of the telephone are now in position all over the little town of Hilo.

A Portable Electric Light for \$5 is being extensively sold by the Portable Electric Light Company, of 79 Water street, Boston, Mass. It is an economical and safe apparatus for domestic and business purposes. Their illustrated circular, giving full particulars, is sent free.

BOOK REVIEWS.

DISMEMBERED MEMORY: AN ESSAY IN THE POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY. By TH. RIBOT. New York: D. Appleton & Co. San Francisco: J. T. White & Co.

There is no more interesting study than that of Memory for the inquirer in psychology, and M. Ribot, in preparing this little volume upon the pathological aspects of the subject, has made a valuable contribution to its literature. Upon the right solution of the problems involved in the phenomena which form the object of contention between Spiritualists and Materialists, here approached most closely. When we desire to ascertain, if that be possible, whether the human intellect represents an entity possessing an independent existence, and capable of surviving the death of the body, a careful study of the Memory in health and disease will provide us with many suggestive, if not conclusive, deductions. Upon Memory depends the very core and essence of self-consciousness and identity. Let the Memory be paralyzed or destroyed, and identity disappears. Now M. Ribot has here made it very clear that the Memory is liable to this paralysis and destruction, and that the disintegration of these which produces these results indicates the dependence of the function upon organic and automatic processes. Memory, taking it in its broadest sense, is really the major part of Intelligence. For it includes, of necessity, the capacity to acquire, as well as the capacity to retain, and the capacity to reproduce; and if these three capacities are taken away from the Intellect, it is plain that very little remains. Consciousness and Identity are not the same, though analogous. Consciousness, strictly speaking, is mainly what physiologists call *celesthesia*, or the sense of well-being which appertains to the healthy organism. Identity implies an uninterrupted train of recollections and agreements, by and through which the existence of the *ego* is realized. Remove this train of recollections, break it, and that which we call the *ego*, and that which we try to persuade ourselves is immortal, at once ceases to be; for non-existence and non-cognition of existence are inseparable in thought. Yet the distress to which the memory is subject by starting tricks with self-consciousness. Thus M. Ribot cites cases in which persons have lived a double life; for several days, weeks, or even months, proceeding on one line of thought and action; then falling into a state of stupor, and awaking without the slightest recollection of the past, but still capable of reflection and action. Persons have passed many years in alternations between these two conditions. In effect such persons had two memories; that is to say, they lived dual lives. But evidently both lives were incomplete, and at the end of such a confused existence there could be no distinct realization of identity. Again, persons have been so injured by accidents as to destroy the memory. In some cases men of education have become like little children, having to begin again at the beginning. Then, after some interval, perhaps the memory would partially return; indicating the reproduction of the brain matter acting as the register of impressions, and which had been destroyed by the lesion of the parts. In general paralysis loss of memory is one of the earliest symptoms, and absolute extinction of identity follows in due course of the disease. The sufferer becomes incapable of remembering anything from minute to minute. Thus one patient had to be introduced every day to his physician, during a period of fourteen months. He never recognized him. Such patients commonly cease to remember their own names; and though they may retain recollections of their early life, they seem to themselves to remember these things as having relation to somebody else. They do not know that the memories are of their own experience. Here again there is evidently a total extinction of identity. In short, the study of mnemonic pathology leads inevitably to the conclusion that the Spiritualist rests on no sufficient foundation, but that mind and memory appear both to be neither more nor less than manifestations of matter, and dependent for their manifestation upon the normal and harmonious operation of that matter.

NATURAL RELIGIONS AND UNIVERSAL RELIGIONS. By A. KUHN, LL.D., D. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.

Nowhere is the growth of advanced thought in religious discussion more observable than in the Hibbert Lectures, of which this forms the volume for the current year. It is but a few years ago since it was thought necessary to speak of all other religions than Christianity as false; since it was the proper thing to denounce Mohammed as an "impostor"; and since Buddhism was referred to (by those who knew nothing about it) as a form of debased idolatry. But the world moves, and to-day we find eminent theologians philosophically comparing the great world-religions, treating them all with respect and candor, recognizing in

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1882.

ADVERTISEMENT SECTION.

Metropolitan Theater—Afternoon and evening.

Notice—Assignees, John Belmer & Co.

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THE WEATHER FOR NOVEMBER.

The records kept by the Signal

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CONCISE LOCALS.

A ball was given at Courtland Thursday

evening. A number of Sacramento

were present, and report a very enjoyable

occasion.

Yesterday Governor Perkins appointed

Alexander Gordon and Abraham

Directors of the Fifth District Agricultural

Association.

There is a rumor that J. S. Meredith will

enter the field of contestants and contest

the election of E. D. Christy as Supervisor from

the Sixth District.

Antonio Aquila, who was arrested in this

city last week on a charge of grand larceny,

and taken to Solano county for trial, has been

honorably discharged.

Court Capitol of the Ancient Order of

Foresters are making arrangements to give an

amateur entertainment at Turner Hall on

the 11th of next January.

Tuesday evening Schiller Lodge, No. 105,

I. O. O. F., elected the following officers:

Louis Huelman, N. G.; George Kromer, V.

G.; John Lindemeyer, R. S.; G. E. Keuch-

ler, P.

The special gospel meetings, to be con-

ducted at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, in this

city, by the Scotch Lady Evangelist, John

Curry, will be commenced to-morrow (Sun-

day) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

W. R. Strong & Co., of this city, have

issued and sent out copies of a very neat

illustrated catalogue of seeds, trees, flowers,

fruit, etc., a copy of which is at hand. The

firm mails copies of it on request.

Joseph Hahn declined the nomination for

School Director from the First Ward, for the

reason that he was not a resident of the ward.

The Democratic City Central Committee

have nominated J. A. Todd for the position.

Wm. Anderson and Charles O'Brien, con-

victed of the murder of Scott, will be taken

to San Quentin to await trial, place they

have been sentenced for life. Deputy Sheriff

Owen will have charge of the prisoners while

en route.

A man named Norton, fireman on the

Central Pacific Railroad, came to the Rail-

road Hospital on Thursday to have an in-

jury of his left hand, lacerated while load-

ing wood near Tehama.

It is reported that a prize fight took place

on a vacant lot at Sixth and Y streets, on

Thursday, between James Murray and Tim

Castello for \$20 a side; the stakes being

awarded on a foul to Castello after nine

rounds had been fought.

Yesterday Samuel Blair filed with the

County Recorder his official notice, as

Supervisor for Third District, with Robert

Anderson, F. R. Dray and L. E. Ellis as sure-

ties. Thomas W. Gilmer also filed his official

notice, in the sum of \$2,000 as trustee of the

Peace, with George E. Baze and Charles

Roblin as sureties.

Owners are wanted at the Police Station

for property described as follows: One pair

of gold bracelets, about one inch wide;

one ivory-handled razor; one nickel-plated

watch with marks; one suit of clothes,

two shirts, one ink bottle.

A man named William Grimes was ar-

rested last July for stealing a pair of boots,

Yesterday, in the Superior Court, he pleaded

guilty to theft larceny. His counsel asked

that the sentence be a light one, on the ground

that he had been sufficiently punished already

by four months' confinement, and also asked

that the commitment be withheld for twenty-

four hours to give the defendant time to

leave the city. After a consideration of the

matter, Judge Denison fined the prisoner \$25,

and he walked forth a free man.

THANKSGIVING.—Thanksgiving Day was

generally observed in Sacramento. All

the leading business houses were either closed

all day or else shut their doors at noon, while

the streets had a Sunday-like appearance.

Quite a large number of persons left the city

for a hunt at various places, and a great

number of deer were killed. The deer-hunt-

ing season is now in full swing. The deer-hunt-

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CHANGED DAILY FOR MECHANICS' STORE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1882.

SACRAMENTO TEMPERATURE.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY:

Highest, 68

Lowest, 45

TEMPERATURE CORRESPONDING DAY, 1881:

Highest, 53

Lowest, 42

EVENTS OF THE DAY.

Battle of Austerlitz, 1805.

Napoleon I. crowned by Pope, 1804.

Sun Rises, 6:50 A. M.

Sun Sets, 4:41 P. M.

Moon Rises, 10:00 P. M.

Moon Sets, 5:53 A. M.

Day's Length, 9h. 42m.

SATINET GARIBOLDI SUITS, \$1.60.

EXCELLENT SCHOOL SUITS, \$5.50.

FASHION LETTER

TO

Weinstock & Lubin.

FROM THEIR NEW YORK SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

THE LATEST EXCITEMENT ON THE WAVE.—THE LADY'S UNSATISFACTORY

RONALD—STUDY ADVISE UNDER A THIN VAIL—THE TOILET OF THE

THEATRE—VARIETIES AND STYLES IN THE NECK-DRESS—SEVERITY IN

THE STREET COSTUME—THE PELISSE AND THE LINGER—REVOLT AT</

